

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

	<u>Total Retail Commodity Turnover</u>	<u>Including Turnover at Public Eating Enterprises</u>
Trade Enterprises of the Ministry of Trade USSR	101.2	101.4
ORS (Workers' Supply Divisions) and Supply Organizations of Industrial Ministries	100.0	98.8
Consumers' Cooperatives	106.8	104.5
Retail Network of the Central Council of Industrial Cooperatives	98.5	92.9

The 1954 commodity turnover plan fulfillment in the USSR by quarters,
was as follows (in percent):

First quarter	101.3
Second quarter	101.7
Third quarter	102.8
Fourth quarter	103.3
Entire year	102.3

The commodity turnover plan fulfillment, by union republics, was as
follows (in percent):

RSFSR	101.8
Ukrainian SSR	102.8
Belorussian SSR	105.4
Azerbaijani SSR	99.4
Georgian SSR	100.7
Armenian SSR	103.8
Kazakh SSR	105.6
Uzbek SSR	99.3
Kirgiz SSR	102.2
Tadzhik SSR	102.0
Turkmen SSR	99.1
Moldavian SSR	105.9
Lithuanian SSR	106.4
Latvian SSR	107.7
Estonian SSR	103.2
Karelo-Finnish SSR	101.2

In the autonomous republics, krais, oblasts, and cities of RSFSR repub-
lic subordination, the 1954 commodity turnover plan fulfillment was as
follows (in percent):

Vologodskaya Oblast	100.6
Arkhangel'skaya Oblast	99.9
Komi ASSR	100.4
Leningradskaya Oblast	104.8
Leningrad City	102.4
Novgorodskaya Oblast	102.1
Pskovskaya Oblast	102.3

- 2 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Murmanskaya Oblast	101.6
Kaliningradskaya Oblast	102.9
Moskovskaya Oblast	101.0
Moscow City	103.4
Tul'skaya Oblast	100.4
Voronezhskaya Oblast	103.0
Lipetskaya Oblast	101.2
Kurskaya Oblast	103.5
Belgorodskaya Oblast	101.5
Orlovskaya Oblast	104.9
Bryanskaya Oblast	103.8
Kaluzhskaya Oblast	102.8
Smolenskaya Oblast	103.2
Velikolukskaya Oblast	102.4
Kalininskaya Oblast	100.0
Yaroslavskaya Oblast	99.3
Kostromskaya Oblast	100.0
Ivanovskaya Oblast	100.0
Vladimirskaia Oblast	98.6
Gor'kovskaya Oblast	101.8
Gorky City	97.3
Arzamasskaya Oblast	103.2
Kirovskaya Oblast	101.6
Tambovskaya Oblast	102.1
Penzenskaya Oblast	103.2
Ryazanskaya Oblast	101.3
Mari ASSR	100.5
Chuvash ASSR	103.3
Mordvinian ASSR	102.7
Tatar ASSR	101.1

- 3 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Ul'yanovskaya Oblast	103.4
Kuybyshevskaya Oblast	103.1
Kuybyshev City	98.3
Saratovskaya Oblast	107.9
Saratov City	98.4
Balashovskaya Oblast	108.2
Stalingradskaya Oblast	105.7
Stalingrad City	97.7
Astrakhanskaya Oblast	103.3
Rostovskaya Oblast	103.2
Rostov-na-Donu	101.0
Kamenskaya Oblast	101.7
Groznenskaya Oblast	102.7
Krasnodarskiy Kray	104.7
Sochi City	105.4
Stavropol'skiy Kray	105.1
Kabardinian ASSR	105.6
North Ossetian ASSR	100.8
Dagestan ASSR	100.1
Sverdlovskaya Oblast	100.2
Sverdlovsk City	99.7
Molotovskaya Oblast	100.0
Molotov City	98.2
Udmurt ASSR	100.5
Bashkir ASSR	101.7
Chelyabinskaya Oblast	103.1
Chelyabinsk City	101.0
Chkalovskaya Oblast	106.2
Tyumenskaya Oblast	106.8
Kurganskaya Oblast	108.3
Omskaya Oblast	115.3

- 4 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Omsk City	100.0
Tomskaya Oblast	102.7
Novosibirskaya Oblast	109.4
Novosibirsk City	98.9
Kemerovskaya Oblast	99.5
Altayskiy Kray	111.2
Krasnoyarskiy Kray	100.8
Krasnoyarsk City	98.9
Irkutskaya Oblast	99.0
Chitinskaya Oblast	100.6
Buryat-Mongol' ASSR	103.4
Yakut ASSR	98.9
Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast	101.5
Primorskiy Kray	98.4
Khabarovskiy Kray	98.6
Magadanskaya Oblast	91.8
Amurskaya Oblast	99.8
Sakhalinskaya Oblast	97.4

Nonfulfillment of the commodity turnover plan in a number of republics and oblasts was caused to a large extent by the failure of trading organizations to include in commodity turnover additional commodities produced from local raw materials.

Thus, in republics, oblasts, and krays where the commodity turnover plan was unfulfilled, commodities produced locally and the products of producers' cooperatives make up a very small part of the commodity turnover, as follows: Turkmen SSR, 5.5 percent; Uzbek SSR, 6.9 percent; Azerbaydzhani SSR, 6.9 percent; Khabarovskiy Kray, 2.5 percent; Primorskiy Kray, 2.7 percent; Irkutskaya Oblast, 4.4 percent; Vladimirskaia Oblast, 7.5 percent.

In 1954, the sale of individual food commodities increased as follows in comparison with 1953 (in percent):

Meat and meat products	16
Fish and fish products	18
Butter	7
Vegetable oil and other edible fats	22
Cheese	13

- 5 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Milk and dairy products	10
Eggs	6
Sugar	10
Confectionery goods	11
Tea	20
Vegetables	15

In 1954, the sale of manufactured commodities increased considerably in comparison with 1953, as follows (in percent):

Cotton textiles	18
Woolen textiles	25
Silk textiles	28
Clothing	22
Knitwear	23
Hosiery	24
Leather footwear	16
Radio receiving sets	76
Television sets	.("more than twofold")
Clocks and watches	24
Cameras	57
Phonographs	26
Furniture	25
Sewing machines	25
Washing machines	("tenfold")
Vacuum cleaners	(by 2.7 times)
Refrigerators	80
Bicycles	23
Motorcycles	36
Passenger cars	38

The sale of production goods (tovar proizvodstvennogo naznacheniya) in 1954 increased as follows in comparison with 1953 (in percent):

Plywood	7
Roofing iron	14

- 6 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Cement	26
Slate	5
Nails	36
Window glass	37
Kolkhoz trucks	44

In republics, krays, and oblasts where virgin and long-fallow land is being cultivated, retail commodity turnover in 1954 increased considerably more than the average for the USSR.

In spite of the substantial increase in production and sale of manufactured and food commodities, the increasing demand of the public for a number of important consumer goods is still not being completely satisfied. At present [January 1955], the distribution of goods is still very poor. Commodities are delivered to individual rayons without regard for popular demand.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of individual wholesale bases of Glavtekstil'torg [Main Administration for the Sale of Textiles], Glavtorgodezhda [Main Administration for the Sale of Clothing], Glavbakaleya [Main Administration for the Sale of Grocery Products], and others, which permit violations of the established assortment of commodities and irregular deliveries in republics, krays, and oblasts.

In many cases, wholesale bases and trading organizations fail to serve sufficiently firm demands on industry to insure timely commodity deliveries, and accept goods which do not meet the popular demand in quality and assortment.

As a result of irregular shipments and inadequate planning, above-normal surpluses of certain items of consumer goods have accumulated in the trading organizations of a number of republics and oblasts. In cities of Ukrainian SSR, there is an excess of silk and cotton textiles, sewn goods, and hosiery; in Azerbaydzhan SSR, silk and cotton textiles, hosiery, and housewares; in Turkmen SSR, silk and cotton textiles, hosiery, and knitwear; in Estonian SSR, silk and cotton textiles, hosiery, and knitwear; in Rostovskaya Oblast, silk textiles, knitwear, and rubber footwear; in Yaroslavl'skaya Oblast, hosiery and footwear; and in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, silk and cotton textiles.

In 1955, supervisors of trading organizations and trade workers must take measures for the improvement of consumer service, uniform commodity turnover plan fulfillment, broader utilization of local commodity resources in commodity turnover, and elimination of irregularity in commodity shipments to the trade network.(1)

II. NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRAL UNION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES

The administration of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives has passed a resolution concerning the elimination of serious shortcomings in the organizational structure and overstaffing of the administrative apparatus of the Central Union and consumers' cooperative organizations.

- 7 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

The following are being combined:

The Administration of Organization and Techniques of Trade, and the Organizational Auditing Administration, into the Organizational Administration.

The Administration of Breadbaking and the Administration of Production Enterprises, into the Administration of Breadbaking and Production Enterprises.

The Administration for the Purchase of Grain and Oleaginous Crops and the Administration of Procurement, into the Administration of Procurement.

The Arbitrage and the Legal Division, into the Legal Division (including arbitrage).

The following are being liquidated:

The Main Administration of Trade in Saddler's Goods, Hemp and Jute, and Fur and Sewn Goods, Glavkoopshveymekhtorg, with the transfer of its functions to Glavkoopkhochtorg [Main Administration of Trade in Construction Materials and Production (tovar proizvodstvennogo naznacheniya) and Household Goods] and Glavkoopgalanterytorg [Main Administration of Trade in Haberdashery and Perfumery Products, Knitwear, and Sewn and Fur Goods].

The Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Animal Raw Materials and Furs, with the transfer of its functions to Glavkoopsyr'ye [Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Raw Furs, Scrap Metal, and Utility Waste].

The following are being reorganized:

Tsentrosovkhozseksiya [Sovkhoz Section of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives], into the Administration of Sovkhoz Trade.

The All-Union Association for Trade in Grocery and Delicatessen Products, into the Main Administration of Trade in Grocery Products (Glavkoopbakaleyorg).

The Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Scrap Metal, into the Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Raw Furs, Scrap Metal, and Utility Waste (Glavkoopsyr'ye).

The Planning-Economic Administration, into the Planning Division.

The Finance Administration, into the Financial Division.

The Public Eating Administration, into the Public Eating Division.

The Administration of Trade Servicing of Workers of the Fish Industry and Fisherman and Kolkhoz Farmers is being organized under the central apparatus of the Central Union.

The Fishing Section of the Central Union is being transferred to the Rospotrebsoyuz [RSFSR Consumers' Union] and is being reorganized into the Fishing Section of the Union of Consumers' Societies, RSFSR. The administration of Rospotrebsoyuz is being authorized to call a conference of Fishing Consumers' Cooperatives RSFSR, which will draw up a charter (ustav) and elect supervisory and control organs of the Fishing Section of Rospotrebsoyuz.

- 8 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

The Aral'skiy, Balkhashskiy, and Gur'yevskiy Fishing Consumers' Unions are being transferred to the Kazakh SSR Consumers' Union; Muynakskiy Fishing Consumers' Union, to the Uzbek SSR Consumers' Union; Krymskiy (Crimea) Fishing Consumers' Union, to the Ukrainian Consumers' Union; Turkmen Fishing Consumers' Union (Krasnovodskaya Oblast), to the Turkmen Consumers' Union.

The Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Azerbaydzhan, Dagestanskiy, Krasnoyarskiy, Rostovski, and Tomskiy Fishing Cooperatives are being reorganized into fishing sections of the respective republic, kray, and oblast consumers' unions.

Administrations of Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Azerbaydzhan, Dagestan, Krasnoyarsk, Rostov, and Tomsk consumers' unions and fishing consumers' cooperatives were authorized to call (in December 1954) meetings of soviets of fishing consumers' unions, to take up the problem of reorganizing fishing cooperatives in the fishing sections, and to adopt a charter and elect supervisory organs of the fishing sections.

The following structure of the central apparatus of the Central Union has been approved:

Main Administration of Trade in Construction Materials and Production, and Household Goods (Glavkoopkhozorg)

Main Administration of Trade in Metal and Silicate Products (Glavkoopmetizorg)

Main Administration of Trade in Haberdashery and Perfumery Products, Knitwear, and Sewn and Fur Goods (Glavkoopgalantereyorg)

Main Administration of Trade in Cultural Goods (Glavkoopkul'ttorg)

Main Administration of Trade in Grocery Products (Glavkoopbakaleyorg)

Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Potatoes, Vegetables, and Fruit (Glavkoopplodovoshch)

Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Meat, Eggs, and Dairy Products (Glavkoopmyasoptitsa)

Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Raw Furs, Scrap Metal, and Utility Waste (Glavkoopshyrye)

Main Administration of Procurement, Processing, and Sale of Medicinal and Industrial Raw Materials, Wild Fruits and Berries, and Honey (Glavkooplektekhsyrye)

Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply (Glavkoopsnab)

Administration of Trade in Manufactured Goods

Administration of Trade in Food Products

Administration of Breadbaking and Production Enterprises

Administration of Sovkhoz Trade

Administration for Trade Servicing of Workers of the Fishing Industry and Fisherman and Kolkhoz Farmers

Procurement Administration

Organizational Administration

Transport Administration (operating on cost accounting basis)

- 9 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Personnel Administration

Administration of Educational Institutions

Administration of Capital Construction

Planning Division

Financial Division

Division of Trade in Agricultural Products on a Commission Basis

Public Eating Division

Wages and Staffs Division

External Relations (vneshnykh snosheniy) Division

Legal Division (including arbitrage)

Inspectorate under the Chairman of the Administration

Central Bookkeeping

Secretariat

Economic Administration (operating on cost accounting basis)

Administrations of the republic consumers' unions were requested to present to the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives by 15 December 1954 recommendations for the improvement of administrative apparatus and reduction of superfluous units and administrative personnel in the consumers' unions.(2)

III. EXPANSION AND SHORTCOMINGS OF RETAIL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1954

General

The 236,000 retail trade enterprises operated by consumers' cooperatives of the USSR include 3,712 rayon department stores, 24,677 rural department stores, 4,800 specialized stores for the sale of footwear, clothing, and other manufactured goods, and more than 30,000 public eating enterprises.(3) Carrying out decrees of the party and government, trading organizations put into operation 9,400 new trade enterprises during the first 6 months of 1954.(4)

In 1954, it was planned to increase the network of public eating enterprises by 3,150 units, including 1,600 in the Ministry of Trade system, 800 of which were to be dining rooms and restaurants, and 800 snack bars, cafes, tearooms, and other enterprises. In the first quarter of 1954, 300 dining rooms and restaurants and 578 snack bars, cafes, tearooms, buffets, and pavilions were added to the public eating network. The yearly plan for the Ministry of Trade USSR was thus fulfilled by 54 percent in the first quarter of 1954.(5)

- 10 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

In accordance with the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers USSR concerning the reorganization within the Ministry of Trade, measures have been carried out which have resulted in the liquidation of 250 subdivisions and the reduction of the central apparatus by 19 percent. The Ministry of Trade USSR also reduced the number of administrative organs of trading organizations, trusts, offices, wholesale bases, and other trade and public eating enterprises. As a result of these measures, 18,000 staff administrative personnel were eliminated from the Ministry of Trade system.(6)

Local trade organs and oblast and city trade divisions of executive city committees in many republics and oblasts have been eliminated. In the Uzbek SSR, all 32 local trading organizations and public eating trusts are directly subordinate to the Ministry of Trade. Thus, the Ministry of Trade Uzbek SSR controls the local trading organization in the city of Termez at a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. There is increased centralization also in the Kazakh SSR and several other union republics.

In many oblasts of the RSFSR and Ukrainian SSR, interim administrative links have been established for supervision of local trading organizations. It is necessary for local trade administration to be in closer communication with local trade organs.

All further organizational reconstruction will be based on building up the system of wholesale organizations. In 1953, the Ministry of Trade USSR took over from industry all wholesale trade activities, including 614 manufactured goods bases, 733 grocery goods bases, 208 fish products bases, and 304 butter and meat bases. These radical changes in trade organization have paved the way for profound changes in the system and methods of trade operations.

After Glavmyasotorg [Main Administration for the Sale of Meat], Glavmaslotorg [Main Administration for the Sale of Butter], and Glavkholod [Main Administration of Refrigeration] were combined, 102 offices and bases were eliminated, which represented 30 percent of the total number; 600 administrative personnel were also eliminated. Through the unification of the all-union offices "Soyuzoptbakaleya" [All-Union Office for Wholesale Trade in Grocery Products], "Soletorg" [Salt Trading Organization], "Glavsakharotorg" [Main Administration for the Sale of Sugar], and "Soyuztabaktorg" [Tobacco Trading Organization], 360 offices out of 537 were eliminated, representing more than two thirds of the total. This was effected chiefly through their unification in oblasts and republics, resulting in the elimination of more than 900 administrative personnel.

Preliminary results of the new system of centralized delivery of food and manufactured goods carried out in 1954 in Moscow and Leningrad have been evaluated. In spite of the fact that the system of centralized commodity supplies has not been fully carried out, considerable savings of equipment, labor and funds have resulted: 215 motor vehicles of local trading organizations were released and the number of dispatchers and other workers earlier employed in transportation of commodities has been reduced. As a whole, nearly 9 million rubles were saved in 1954.(7)

Consumers' cooperatives in 1954 put into effect a large program of capital construction, but the plan of construction was not fulfilled.(8)

The turnover of commission trade in the USSR amounts to approximately 2 billion rubles [presumably during a year] and continues to increase. Consumers' unions of the RSFSR sold 147 billion rubles' worth of agricultural products in the first quarter of 1954, and 264 billion rubles' worth in the

- 11 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

second quarter. There has been some increase in the sale of agricultural products on a commission basis in other republics, but the general rate of increase in commission trade has not been satisfactory.(9) Armenian, Kirgiz, Chuvash, Tul'skiy and other consumers' unions have not devoted sufficient attention to the development of commission trade. In seven oblasts where inspections were carried out by the Ministry of State Control USSR, it was found that 184 rayon consumers' unions were not engaging in this type of trade in the first quarter of 1954.(10)

Republic, oblast, and kray city executive committees have been doing considerable work in releasing for trade locations occupied for purposes other than trade. According to data of September 1954, 1,800 locations had been cleared for trade operations.(4) However, as of 1 September 1954, only 7 percent of the locations had been returned to trade organizations in the Uzbek SSR, only 20 percent in the Tadzhik SSR, 19 percent in the Armenian SSR, 26 percent in the Moldavian SSR, and 27 percent in the Karelo-Finnish SSR.(11)

Moscow and Leningrad

In November 1954, 92 new well-equipped stores and 222 public eating enterprises had recently been put into operation in Moscow.(12) As of 7 December 1954, 6,648 stores and tents, and more than 4,000 dining rooms, cafes, and snack bars were operating in Moscow.(13) During 1954, more than 40,000 square meters of space were obtained for stores by releasing trade installations which had been occupied for other purposes.(14)

In Moscow and Leningrad, the centralized delivery of perfume and cosmetic goods and toilet soap by Glavgalantereya has proved successful. The utilization of transport facilities has improved, as well as the supplying of stores with necessary goods. Moscow saved 300,000 rubles during 1954 through the implementation of this system. The Ministry of Trade USSR has ordered Glavgalantereya to guarantee the centralized delivery of perfumery and cosmetic products after 1 January 1955 to all manufactured goods stores of Moscow and Leningrad which sell these goods.(15)

However, the centralized delivery of sugar has some substantial shortcomings. According to directives of the Ministry of Trade USSR, the Moscow office of Glavsakharotorg, now the Moscow office of Glavbakaleya, was to have initiated centralized delivery of sugar as of 1 August 1954. This was never actually carried out. The delivery schedules are constantly violated. Sometimes stores receive only part of an allotment or fail to receive it all because of insufficient supplies on hand.(16)

In Leningradskaya Oblast, the trade network consists of 3,472 retail trade enterprises and 856 public eating enterprises. During 1954, 102 new stores and 21 public eating enterprises were established in cities, worker settlements, and villages of the oblast.(17)

RSFSR

Leading rayon consumers' unions and societies of the RSFSR have undertaken scheduled route service (kol'tsevoy zavod) of commodities to stores and shops, and have thus improved the retail trade organization in rural areas. This type of trade insures the rapid delivery of consumer goods to the people. In rural cooperatives of Moskovskaya Oblast, Stavropol'skiy Kray, and Leningradskaya Oblast, sales personnel no longer must make trips to the bases and warehouses for goods. The managers of trade divisions of rural cooperatives are usually engaged in delivering goods to stores and shops. At the same time, they inspect trade operations in these stores and shops, and make up orders for future commodity deliveries.

- 12 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

Salt, laundry soap, tobacco products, and matches are delivered by drivers of the rural cooperatives directly to stores from warehouses of the rayon consumers' unions, and kerosene and other petroleum products, from petroleum bases of Glavneftesbyt [Main Administration for the Sale of Petroleum]. Scheduled route service is being successfully carried out in Kaliningradskaya Oblast, where rayon cooperative administrations have instituted scheduled deliveries for each store.(18)

Consumers' cooperatives of Gor'kovskaya Oblast have put into operation 30 stores, dining rooms, tearooms, and 14 storehouses.(19) In Kurskaya Oblast, 90 new trade organizations were put into operation during 1954, and 37 stores and 6 dining rooms were under construction in December 1954.(20) In Smolenskaya Oblast, the 1954 commodity turnover plan was considerably exceeded by more than 60 rural consumers' societies. However, the program for new construction of trade organizations in Smolensk is proceeding very slowly. Planned construction projects are not completed on time. In addition, trade premises are utilized for purposes other than trade.(21)

During 1954, 22 trade enterprises were constructed in the virgin regions of Omskaya Oblast (17), and 19 new stores were to be opened in Irkutsk City at the end of 1954.(22)

Ukrainian SSR

As of November 1954, 60 tearooms had been constructed and put into operation in villages of the Ukraine since the beginning of 1954, and 220 public eating enterprises were under construction.(23) Also during 1954, 111 dining rooms, 8 restaurants, 10 cafes, and 33 snack bars were expanded and remodeled. In Kiev, 10 dining rooms and two snack bars were remodeled, and in other cities of the Ukraine, 90 public eating enterprises were being renovated.(24) In Kramatorsk, one of the largest industrial centers of the Donbass, more than 20 new stores were put into operation in 1954.(25)

In 1954, 241 stores were put into operation in Stalinskaya Oblast, including 82 on the first floors of newly constructed buildings. In the oblast, 77 stores, 38 consumers' cooperative stores, and 16 pavilions were put into operation in ORS trusts of the coal industry.(19)

Twenty-seven trade and public eating enterprises were to be put into operation in cities and villages of L'vovskaya Oblast.(26) During the past 2 years (1953-1954), 150-200 rural stores were put into operation in Ternopol'skaya, Chernovitskaya, and Stanislavskaya oblasts.(27)

Latvian SSR and Lithuanian SSR

During 1954, more than 200 new stores were put into operation in Latvia, and 800 million rubles' worth more goods was sold in the republic than in 1953.(20)

More than 30 trade establishments in the city of Vil'nyus have continually exceeded the commodity turnover plan, although shortcomings in this city include poor distribution of the trade network, and inadequate facilities for the transport of bread and baked products.(28)

The Lithuanian office of Glavsakharotorg, the Lithuanian division of the All-Union Office of "Tabaktorg" and the Vil'nyus base of Glavtorgplodovoshch [Main Administration for the Sale of Fruits and Vegetables] have been combined into the Glavbakaleya for wholesale trade in sugar, confectionery goods, canned goods, tobacco products, salt, and other grocery products.(29) At the ninth session of Vil'nyus City soviet of workers' deputies, it was reported

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

that 14 new stores and 4 dining rooms had been put into operation, and 20 trade and public eating enterprises had been expanded and re-equipped. However, shortcomings in the trade network were described, such as short weighing and misappropriation.(30)

Kazakh SSR

The Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives has planned to construct 600 new stores and 700 dining rooms in the central stations of MTS in regions of the virgin land areas of Kazakh SSR and the RSFSR. More than 700 million rubles were allocated for this purpose.(8) The Central Union has put into operation more than 200 workers' cooperatives (rabkoopy) in the new sovkhozes of Kustanayskaya, Akmolinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Karagandinskaya, Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts of the Kazakh SSR; and in Altayskiy Kray and Saratovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Chkalovskaya, Amurskaya, Rostovskaya, and Novosibirskaya oblasts of RSFSR. In 1955, it is planned to send 1,000 specialists in the trade and public eating fields into the new land regions.(31)

In virgin land areas of the Kazakh SSR, about 200 stores have been put into operation, the same number of dining rooms, and 84 bakeries.(32)

However, trade facilities in the Kazakh virgin land areas have been insufficient. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, clothing, footwear, and underwear were in short supply.(33) The Ministry of Trade Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Consumers' Union have not coped with practical questions of organization in the trade network in the new land regions, and failed to promote the construction of new dining rooms and tearooms.(34)

In 1954, the demand for cultural goods increased in the rural trade network. Stores of the consumers' cooperatives alone, since the beginning of 1954, sold 2.5 times more radio receiving sets, photographic equipment, and phonographs than in the preceding year, and 7 times more motorcycles.(35)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper), 29 Jan 55
2. Ibid., 2 Dec 54
3. Moscow, Sovetskaya Torgovlya (periodical) No 11, 1954, p 27
4. Ibid., p 5
5. Ibid., p 14
6. Ibid., No 12, 1954, p 2f
7. Ibid., pp 1-5
8. Moscow, Trud, 9 Dec 54
9. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper), 14 Dec 54
10. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (periodical) No 11, 1954, p 3
11. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper) 23 Dec 54

- 14 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

12. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 5 Nov 54
13. Ibid., 7 Dec 54
14. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 6 Nov 54
15. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper), 30 Dec 54
16. Ibid., 2 Nov 54
17. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Dec 54
18. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper), 2 Dec 54
19. Ibid., 7 Dec 54
20. Moscow, Izvestiya, 10 Dec 54
21. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper), 11 Dec 54
22. Izvestiya, 5 Nov 54
23. Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 14 Nov 54
24. Sovetskaya Torgovlya, (newspaper), 25 Dec 54
25. Ibid., 14 Dec 54
26. Ibid., 20 Nov 54
27. Ibid., 13 Nov 54
28. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 5 Nov 54
29. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva 24 Dec 54
30. Ibid., 26 Dec 54
31. Sovetskaya Torgovlya (newspaper), 23 Nov 54
32. Ibid., 27 Nov 54
33. Izvestiya, 7 Dec 54
34. Ibid., 13 Nov 54
35. Ibid., 8 Dec 54

- E N D -

- 15 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L